

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye gazing up into heaven? This same Jesus which is taken up from you into heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye have seen Him go into heaven.—ACTS 1: 11.

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KNOWLEDGE OF AND DEPENDENCE ON GOD.

PRESIDENT George Q. Cannon addressed the Saints at Manti, Sanpete County, Utah, on Sunday evening, Feb. 15, 1891, as follows: Brethren and sisters, I shall rely upon the Lord to suggest to my mind such things as will best meet the needs of the Saints present here to-night, and satisfy their desires in coming together. I feel it a great pleasure to be here with you, and it is a pleasure I am well prepared to enjoy, because it is one which has not fallen to my lot very frequently of late years.

It does me good to get away from the every day cares of business, and meet in conference with the Saints. It is very comforting, encouraging and strengthening to me; it does me good in body, mind and spirit. I do not recollect that I ever attended a better conference than this of these last two days in Ephraim; and I doubt, but I may be wrong, if the people in general feel the benefit and blessing of it as I do.

I am glad to feel and to realize that there is no decrease of the Spirit of the Lord among us, but on the contrary. I feel inclined to say there is more of it manifested now than formerly; and it is a testimony to me and should be a testimony to all of us that the Lord has not turned away His face from His people. He has not forgotten us, and is not slow to hear our prayers.

We have, it is true, our tribulations, and they are different from those we had in former times. Once our persecutions came in the form of mobbings and driving, hunger and nakedness, and these things tried the faith of many; of some so sorely that they turned away from the truth, fell into darkness, and left the Church which they once delighted in.

Our recent trials have been in the shape of imprisonments of our brethren, and confiscations of our property; and these things are hard to bear;

but if there is any apostasy, and I suppose there must be some, on this account, it is good to know that it has not been extensive.

I am aware that there is a disposition on the part of a few to make comparisons between things past and things present, to the disadvantage of things present; and to conclude that the Church is gone astray, that it has been allowed to drift without the guidance of the power of God. The manifesto has been a stumbling block to some, and other things have tried the faith of the Latter-day Saints in varying degrees, but I think they should not.

I am rather pleased that we should have these things to contend with, because I realize that they are necessary in order that we may gain strength to stand, not alone, but by our own faith in the Lord and with His help. He seems determined to teach us to rely on Him and not on our own strength, nor on the strength and wisdom of man. If there ever was a time when the Saints stood in need of an individual, personal testimony of the truth of the Gospel which they have embraced, it surely is now, and they must have it or there is no security for them.

The sending of so many of our brethren to the penitentiary was well adapted to test their faith and that of their families, and I am glad to say they have stood the test nobly, both men and women; I am glad to say I do not know a case where the women have failed to be true to their faith and their cause, to their devotion, courage and singleness of heart. And I have for myself this testimony to bear concerning the Latter-day Saints: The Lord has accepted our offerings, our sacrifices and our integrity; He is satisfied with us as a people and has recorded our deeds in the heavens, and laid up blessings in store for us. I do not say that each individual's record is entirely clear, but I speak of the people as a whole, and I repeat that the Lord is satisfied with us and our efforts; and now it remains for Him to deal with our affairs. I know He loves us and pours out His Spirit upon us and blesses us with light and understanding; upholds, comforts and strengthens us, and enables us to bear our afflictions with patience and fortitude. I have this testimony, and each of you, my brethren and sisters, may have it if you seek aright.

Every individual has a right to a personal knowledge of the truth, and of the mind and will of God concerning his own personal affairs. Our Father does not ask you to walk in darkness, nor by another's light, but it is His good pleasure to give each one of you the light of His Holy Spirit in your own souls. By this light you have a right to examine all things, that you may hold fast to that which is good. It is your privilege to know for yourselves, not only if Joseph Smith was a true Prophet, but whether Wilford Woodruff is God's own choice of a leader in His Church, if the Twelve Apostles are approved of Him, and all things whatsoever which concern you to know.

I would not give much for a Latter-day Saint who does not know these things, because the want of this knowledge proves that individual slothful and lax; but they who have it are awake and active, ready at all times to put a shoulder to the wheel and aid in rolling forth the great work of the last dispensation; and herein lies the strength of the latter-day work.

I can testify that the Lord makes known His will and pleasure continually, and every step taken in the general conduct of affairs in the Church is by His direction; and He will continue to lead His people and love and bless them, whether any one man lives or dies.

In the days of Joseph Smith, many of the Saints were so firmly persuaded that none but the Prophet could lead the Church of God, that when he had laid down his life for his testimony, they actually looked for him to be resurrected at once and sent back to his earthly duties; but we may all rest assured that the Lord always knows where to lay His hand on the tool which this work requires. He has given the keys and powers of His holy Priesthood to His servants on the earth, and has promised that they shall never be taken away from now until the Savior shall come.

We who have received His precious gifts and been entrusted to perform His work, may expect many tribulations and difficulties, much opposition and reviling, but the Lord has spoken, and His word will be fulfilled to the very letter. His kingdom will grow and prosper, and His work will go on. He has all power, and cannot be thwarted by the puny strength of man, and He will prove it to them on every occasion, as He did when the wicked had slain His Prophet. He raised up another in his stead, and filled him with the Holy Ghost, thus enabling Him to discharge every duty belonging to his high station. Those who were present on a certain occasion bear witness to the veritable transformation of Brigham Young before their eyes, when he spoke with the voice and bore the countenance of the Prophet Joseph. From that time Brigham Young, through the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, was quite capable of discharging every duty belonging to his responsible and difficult position.

See, too, how the Lord has blessed and favored our present leader, Wilford Woodruff. His life and strength are long spared, and he has been delivered in times of affliction in a remarkable manner, and preserves his vigor of mind and body to old age. Thus God will continue to raise up and inspire suitable men, so that we shall never be without an efficient leader.

When He sent His holy angels to ordain and prepare mortal man for His service, He promised never to take that Priesthood away from the earth again. Men who had lived in former times, and had been intrusted with certain powers, visited the earth and bestowed those powers upon the chosen of the Lord. Moses gave the keys of gathering Israel, Elias bestowed the keys he held—all gave as was necessary to make this Latter-day Dispensation indeed a dispensation of the fulness of times.

Could this wonderful work of gathering the people of the Lord from every nation, kindred, and people ever have been accomplished by purely human means? No; the combined wisdom of all men could not have so moved the hearts of men with the desire and spirit of separating from the world and cleaving to each other for the truth's sake.

The Lord has certainly redeemed His word that He would perform a marvelous work and a wonder in this latter time; and there are greater wonders yet to be performed by Him, but when they come they will not appear more strange than this. When the Ten Tribes come, according to

His word, as they surely will, it will be no more marvelous than this gathering, which has been accomplished only through the bestowal of the keys of gathering upon Joseph Smith, and by him upon his successors. They will remain in this Church until all things foretold by the mouths of the holy Prophets have been fulfilled to the uttermost.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

NOTTINGHAM CONFERENCE.

MINUTES of the Nottingham Conference, held at the Temperance Hall, St. Ann's Street, Sunday, October 4, 1891. There were present: Apostle Brigham Young, President of the European Mission; President Joseph Newbold, and Elders Geo. V. Stevenson, B. S. Hunt, S. W. Robertson, Geo. T. Mumford, S. J. Jeppesen, M. Thatcher, Jr., John Moore, S. J. Robinson and Geo. Langlois, of the Nottingham Conference; Jas. Kirkham, of the Sheffield Conference; Alfred Solomon, of the British Mission; Ben. Argyle, Wm. Reading and D. W. B. Card, of the Birmingham Conference, and S. B. Young, Jr., of the Cheltenham Conference.

10 a.m. Singing. Prayer by Elder Argyle. Singing.

Elders Solomon, Mumford and Jeppesen, each addressed the Conference on the restoration of the Gospel, the powers and authority of the Holy Priesthood, and the difference existing between the doctrines of Jesus Christ, and those taught by sectarian denominations.

President Young said the Gospel of Jesus Christ as restored in these latter times is something new to this generation. A responsibility has come upon men since its restoration, and they are required to accept it. It is obligatory upon the Elders of Israel to deliver their message, regardless of where their food or clothing is coming from, and without fear. The Gospel of Jesus Christ is a Gospel of revelation, and brings peace and salvation to those who accept it. All should live in such a manner as to ensure a welcome back into the presence of our Father.

Singing. Prayer by Elder Robertson.

2 p.m. Singing. Prayer by Elder Thatcher. Singing. The Sacrament was administered by Elders Moore and Jeppesen.

Elders Hunt, Reading, Robertson and Moore addressed the Conference on the renewing of covenants by partaking of the Sacrament, and the necessity of the Saints being diligent in keeping the covenants made and all the commandments God has given; they testified that the Gospel, with all its gifts and blessings, is restored to the earth, and that Apostles and Prophets again speak in the name of the Lord.

President Young said we are here in fulfilment of prophecy, and in obedience to revelation. Although the world do not see the necessity for the Gospel to be restored, that restoration has nevertheless taken place. As was the case with the disciples of the Lord anciently, the Comforter which Christ sent has also fallen upon us, and we try, as is our duty, to present the Gospel in a plain and simple manner; we declare that where the Gospel is, there also are its fruits. We call upon all men everywhere to repent and believe the Gospel.

Singing. Prayer by Elder Kirkham.

6 p.m. Singing. Prayer by Elder Robinson. Singing.

The general authorities of the Church, the President of the European Mission, and the President of and Traveling Elders in the Nottingham Conference, were presented and sustained.

The following statistical report of the Conference was presented: Seventies, 9; Elders, 35; Priests, 8; Teachers, 11; Deacons, 8; members, 201; total, 272; baptized during the half year, 23; emigrated, 10; excommunicated, 1; died, 2.

Elders Young and Stevenson spoke of the mercies of God to His children in restoring His Gospel to them, and the great responsibility of the Elders to be diligent in warning the inhabitants of the earth of the judgments of God that are to be poured out in fulfilment of ancient and modern prophecy. They also pointed out the necessity of accepting the Gospel and living according to its light, so as to escape the judgments of the wrath of the Almighty.

President Young said that the plan of organizing the earth, placing Adam and Eve upon it, their fall, and the atonement of Christ were all discussed before the organization of the earth. The speaker dwelt upon the justice of the Lord's plan for the redemption and salvation of His children, and prayed for the blessings of the Almighty to rest upon all who sought to perform works of righteousness.

Elder Newbold bore his testimony to the divinity of the Gospel taught in the Scriptures, and to the truth of the principles explained by the Elders during the day's meetings.

Singing. Benediction by Elder Langlois.

JOHN MOORE, Clerk of Conference.

FACTS AND EVENTS.

A fire occurred in a packing house at Boston, U.S.A., on Oct. 5, 500 hogs being roasted to death.

The total strength of the German army is said to be 499,785 men; this is 10,816 less than that of France.

Colonel E. G. Savage, an American visitor from Pueblo, Colorado, dropped dead in the Walker Art Gallery, at Liverpool, on Oct. 5.

An order was issued on October 13 to close all the public schools in Pressburg, Austria, because of the prevalence of an epidemic of smallpox and measles.

Through heavy rains, disastrous floods occurred on Oct. 12 in the valley of the Parret, Somersetshire, much damage being done to crops and many cattle and sheep being drowned.

A storm on October 13 did great damage on both sides of the Atlantic. Several smaller vessels and a number of lives were lost on the coast, while inland considerable damage was done to property by the hurricane.

As is usual in famine-stricken districts, disease has broken out among the starving population of interior Russia, and thousands have been stricken down with typhus fever. The distress of the people is said to be terrible.

Dispatches received from Mexico on Oct. 5, state that Indians in the Tulamago district had become incensed at the colonization on their lands by Germans, and had made

a night attack on a German settlement, butchering 200 men, women and children. Troops have been sent to the place.

The sum which England claims from Chili as compensation for losses incurred during the late civil war amounts to between fifty and sixty million dollars; the Spanish and Italian demands are three million dollars each.

At the Wesleyan ecumenical council in Washington, Oct. 12, a resolution was adopted asking for a congress of Methodists for the purpose of uniting the various Methodist denominations of the world into one organization.

An attempt to provoke a revolution was made at Monte Video on Oct. 11, where an effort to assassinate the president and imprison the members of the junta failed. Quite a number of people were killed in the conflict with the troops. Most of the insurgent leaders were captured.

Mr. W. H. Smith, the Conservative leader in the British House of Commons, died on October 6, aged sixty-six years. He was a man of marked business ability, and had amassed a large fortune. He had filled a number of important positions under the government.

Advices from Honolulu state that Hawaiian Queen Liliuokalani is at the point of death. The excitement is intense, and it is said the English are anxious to take matters in their own hands and secure control of the islands before the United States can send sufficient warships to prevent it.

California was visited by a shock of earthquake on the night of October 12, the people in some of the towns rushing out in their night clothes, while chimneys fell and walls were shattered. The large Masonic temple at Napa fell in ruins, and the walls of the state insane asylum were cracked.

At the meeting of the Methodist Congress in Washington on October 13, two of the delegates from England, Mr. Atkinson, M.P., and Mr. Balmer, of Blackpool, got into a lively quarrel, and accused each other of speaking anything but the truth. The obstreperous ministers were finally induced to subside.

The latest news from Chili gives rise to rumors that ex-President Balmaceda is not dead, but that the story of his suicide was manufactured to conceal the fact that he was in hiding in the American legation. The Chilean government insists on searching the legation, but the United States minister will not allow it, and if an attempt is made the American war vessels will protect the legation.

The greatest known depth of the ocean in the Pacific is near the Ladrone Islands, where soundings were made to the depth of 26,850 feet, or a little over five miles. In the Atlantic the greatest depth found is just north of the West Indian Islands, which is 23,250 feet, or nearly four and a half miles. In those parts of the ocean most free from islands, as in the route from Newfoundland to Ireland, the ocean is most shallow, seldom exceeding 12,000 feet.

Sir John Pope Hennessy died in County Cork, Ireland, October 7, aged fifty-seven years. He was the first Catholic member of the Conservative party to hold a seat in the British Parliament, and was leader of the Catholic party in the House of Commons. After Parnell was deposed as the leader of the Irish National party, in November, 1890, Sir John was the first to contest a parliamentary election as an anti-Parnellite, and won a victory, chiefly by the aid of the Roman Catholic clergy.

The postoffice report of Great Britain for the year ending March 31, 1891, shows that during that period the number of letters, postcards, book packets and newspapers delivered was 2,577,700,000, and the number of parcels 46,287,956. The total amount transmitted by money orders and postal orders was £47,000,000, or £5,000,000 more than in the previous year, and the deposits in the postoffice savings bank amounted to £20,990,692, and increase of over £1,000,000 from that of the preceding twelve months.

In Liverpool, on Oct. 11, a man named Brown was handling a paraffin lamp, when it was accidentally upset and took fire. Mrs. Brown, becoming excited, threw her three weeks old baby out of the window and jumped after it. Both were fatally injured. Mr. Brown's clothing was in flames, and he took hold of the remaining child, a boy two and a half years old, and started down stairs. Both were so badly burned, however, that they died in a few hours, the whole family thus meeting death. The flames were extinguished by neighbors without much damage to the house.

Charles Stewart Parnell, member of Parliament for Cork, Ireland, died suddenly at Brighton, England, on October 6, from rheumatism of the heart. He had been ill but a few days, and was not considered to be even in a serious condition. His death caused a sensation in American as well as European political circles. He was forty-five years of age; he had been active in politics since 1872, and was chosen leader of the Irish party in 1880. In that capacity he obtained beneficial legislation for Ireland, and brought the Irish question into greater prominence than it had ever known in the political affairs of Great Britain. In the autumn of 1890 the charge of improper intimacy with the wife of Captain O'Shea caused Mr. Parnell's dethronement from the position he had occupied, and though he endeavored with great persistence to retain his leadership he was unsuccessful.

The New York *Herald of Health* makes this reference to Utah as a health resort: "Last month we mentioned Florence, Arizona, as a most suitable climate for consumptives. Col. W. L. Woods, of Washington, writes us that the finest climate for patients with this disease is in Utah, in the Fish Lake region. He calls it a paradise for them, and says: There is no better apple and peach country in the world than in the valley of the Sevier, and the smaller fruits grow there in lavish abundance. It seems that the climate of the valley is mild the year round, with good tonic properties, exciting activity and deep breathing. On the tops of the high mountains there is always snow enough to gladden the eye, even of a Laplander, and during the winter season it encroaches on the plateaus and valleys. The climate may be recommended as the 'Eden to others than consumptives. All in all, the country appears to be, from all reliable accounts, exceedingly salubrious and healthful. The favored place is about 150 miles directly south of Salt Lake City. Fish Lake is 8,763 feet above sea level, and Grass Valley and Rabbit Valley between 7,000 and 8,000 feet. All grades of climate may be experienced within two hours' ride or climb. Small grain, especially barley and oats, flourish there in rank abundance. It is a land of milk, butter and honey. My friend Kelley has been in all the Territories, and he insists that 'Utah Eden' has the finest climate on this continent."

Intelligence was received on Oct. 8, of the loss of the barque *Ellen*, of Newcastle, New South Wales, and the death of all but one of her crew. The vessel was on a voyage from Newcastle to Noumea, when she encountered a terrific gale, and although the pumps were kept going continuously for three days the water gained so rapidly in her hold that the crew, seeing she was sinking, abandoned her. They had no water and only a poor supply of food. The boat, with her crew of ten men, was headed for the coast, but heavy weather was experienced, and she several times narrowly escaped being swamped. Several days passed without any vessel heaving in sight, and the crew became terribly weakened by exposure and want of nourishment. The captain, losing heart, gradually sank and died, having previously become insane, during which time he talked and laughed incessantly. The steward died on the same day, and two old seamen having offered prayers, the bodies were thrown overboard. On the eighth day a heavy sea struck the boat, and two men were washed overboard and drowned. Three other seamen, within three days, went mad through drinking salt water, and one of them in his delirium jumped overboard and disappeared. The survivors had been nine days without water and two days without food before land was reached, and then in attempting to land on the south beach of the Seal Rocks, three more men were drowned. A seaman named Petersen was the only one of the crew rescued, and he was in a pitiable condition.

and witness that the same of the second coming is drawing near. The association with the Gospel of prophets and revelations from the Ministry is the result of applying its principles, just as the application of the principles of the Gospel leads to the same result.

But we do not conclude that the writer in the American is mistaken.

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indeed, for that we are disposed to every observation which is made in the same direction.

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which recognizes the wonderful nature of that which has been accomplished in the world.

THE SURVIVAL OF "MORMONISM."

In a recent article on the religious views of the Latter-day Saints, the Philadelphia American says:

The survival of Mormonism is a marvel. There is nothing in its creed that essentially differs from any other sect of Christendom, unless the Book of Mormon and Joseph Smith are held to constitute a part of the creed.

Doubtless the editor of the American would find it very difficult to explain why, if the view he takes of the "creed" of the Latter-day Saints is correct, he thinks that there is anything of the marvelous connected with the survival of "Mormonism." He does not regard the survival of the various sects as a marvel, and if there is no essential difference between them and the Saints, there could be nothing strange in the latter being sustained by similar forces and conditions. The distinction which he suggests as possible does not in that form have any bearing one way or the other, for it can neither be adopted nor rejected as a principle or creed. The Latter-day Saints testify that Joseph Smith was a Prophet of God. They know his divine calling and inspiration to be a fact. It is to them an historic truth, just as much as the calling of Moses to be a lawgiver to ancient Israel, the selection of Peter to be an Apostle, or the crucifixion of Christ on Mount Calvary, are historic truths. The belief of the Latter-day Saints that the Book of Mormon is a part of the sacred writings of antiquity is the recognition by them of a fully-authenticated fact, the same as their belief that the Bible is a collection of sacred writings of antiquity. There is a difference between doctrines, creeds or principles, and the events which are the effect of applying those principles, just as there is a distinction between the fruit of a tree and the tree itself. The doctrine of atonement for sin is a principle of truth. The fact that Christ was born, lived, and was crucified, belongs to the domain of events. The doctrine of the atonement was just as true before His advent as a babe in Bethlehem as it was after His resurrection. The doctrines or "creed" of what the world calls "Mormonism" constitute the everlasting Gospel—the Gospel that was proclaimed by the messenger before the face of the Lord; that was taught by Him in His ministry, and is being preached by His people to-day.

as a witness that the time of His second coming is drawing near. The association with that Gospel of Prophets and revelations from the Almighty is the result of applying its principles, just as their application gave to John the Baptist and John the Revelator the powers they possessed.

But are we to conclude that the writer in the *American* is mistaken when he says that the "survival of Mormonism is a marvel?" No, indeed; for that fact is apparent to every observant mind acquainted with its history in this age. Not only its survival, but its inauguration and development among men are marvelous, in view of the peculiarly vicious and persistent opposition it has had to cope with. The Philadelphian recognizes the wondrous nature of that which has been accomplished in the face of such antagonism, but fails to discern the reason for the survival. He has acquired sufficient knowledge of the principles of "Mormonism" to comprehend that it is identical with the Christianity of the Bible; and as he has been led to believe that the sects of Christendom accept Bible doctrines, he concludes that there is no essential difference between their belief and that of the Saints.

The conclusion is, however, erroneous, for the reason that the premises are incorrect. There is a disparity between the "Mormon" creed and that of the sectarians of the day. This disparity exists between Bible teachings and the dogmas of these same sectarians. One feature which distinguishes the Latter-day Saints is that they believe the Lord makes known His mind and will to the children of men in this age; if it were not for this they would not accept Joseph Smith as a Prophet, or the Book of Mormon as a revelation from God. The sects say that Prophets do not belong to this age; that the Lord no longer reveals His will by His own voice from heaven, by messengers from the eternal worlds, or through Apostles and Prophets whom He has called and to whom He has given authority.

The controversy is not primarily as to the occurrence of an historical event. It is a disagreement upon the doctrine of revelation from God, and the operation of that principle. The question as to who is a Prophet or what is a revelation is not reached in the order of discussion while there is a disagreement regarding the doctrine of revelation continuing in operation with the Church of Christ. The various sects say it does not, in its full sense; the Latter-day Saints say it does continue in full force, and is manifest to-day. This situation, then, aside from other differences that might be suggested, presents in "Mormonism" something essential "in its creed that differs from any other sect in Christendom." The reason for the survival of "Mormonism" being a marvel is not in any similarity between it and the sects; it is in its dissimilarity with them by being "the Lord's doing," while they are the work of men. The Lord has called and ordained servants in this age, and has given to them revelations and restored His everlasting Gospel for the same purpose that He revealed it anciently, i.e., the salvation of His people. Says the Prophet Isaiah respecting "the multitude of all the nations" which exist in the latter times:

Wherefore the Lord said, Forasmuch as this people draw near to me with their mouth, and with their lips do honor me, but have removed their heart far from me, and their fear toward me is taught by the precept of men: therefore, behold, I will proceed to do a marvelous work among this people, even a marvelous work and a wonder: for the wisdom of their wise men shall perish, and the understanding of their prudent men shall be hid.

The nations referred to by Isaiah have fulfilled the words of his prophecy. While they have developed in lip-worship, their hearts are far removed from the Lord; instead of their fear toward Him being taught by His revelations, they deny the operation of that principle, preferring to give heed to the precept of men which says that they are so advanced, so intelligent, so cultivated, that they no longer stand in need of direct and immediate communications from Him; the idea that He can reveal that which will lead them to a higher and better condition is regarded as an old-foggyism only fit to be relegated to the dark ages. Therefore the Lord has proceeded to do a marvelous work and a wonder in organizing anew upon the earth His Church, and in sending forth His messengers preparatory to His second advent; while those who are wise in their own conceit fail to comprehend the plans and purposes of the Almighty. Through the principle of revelation the Lord makes known His will to His servants in all ages. By it the Apostle Peter learned that Jesus was the Son of the living God; its operation gave to Paul his understanding of the Gospel, not by men, but by the revelation of the Lord; and the glorious visions on the Isle of Patmos the beloved disciple bears witness were to him the revelation of Jesus Christ. This principle is the very essence of Christianity. As such it is accepted by the Latter-day Saints, and through it they become the people of God. If they rejected the principle as continuing with the Almighty in all ages, they would not be Christians. True Christians are they who receive all the doctrines of the Gospel of Christ, and show their belief in Him by keeping His commandments. "Mormonism" is that Gospel in its perfection, and the marvel of its survival, its progress, and its triumph, will continue to the establishment of the kingdom of God upon the earth, when Christ the Savior will come and reign as Lord of lords and King of kings. J. H. A.

WELSH CONFERENCE.—On Sunday, November 1, 1891, the Welsh Conference will be held at 188, Cathays Terrace, Cathays, Cardiff. Meetings will commence at 11 a.m. and 2 and 6:30 p.m.

RELEASES.—Elders J. T. Miller, H. F. W. Kammerath, and John Teuscher are honorably released from their labors in the Swiss and German Mission, to return home.

A MEXICAN CAVE.

BROTHER SAMUEL W. JARVIS, writing from Colonia Pacheco, gives the following: I have just returned from working on the railroad in the Boca Grande, which is thirty-five miles north of Colonia Diaz, in the State

of Chihuahua, Mexico. While I was there, Brother William Adams discovered a curiosity which I think will be interesting to many of your readers. It is located half a mile south of the Mexican guard camp, and is similar in appearance to a mining shaft. Adams and others determined to investigate it, and placed a pole across the entrance, to which they tied a rope, and Adams was lowered. He did not get to the bottom, as the rope was not long enough, so he gave the word to hoist; but they could not get him out, and had to dispatch one of their number for help, which took some time. When assistance came they succeeded in getting him safely out. Determined to see the interior, they sent to Diaz for a block and tackle; when it came, they returned to the scene of their former failure. Adams, undaunted, was lowered, and in turn the others descended. Candle in hand, they explored the excavation.

On the return to camp, of course, many others had to see the sight, your humble servant included. We found the depth one hundred feet to the first landing, the shaft growing larger as we descended. The cave finally opened up till we could go in any direction nearly a hundred feet. At the bottom of the incline, which is between fifty and one hundred feet below the first landing, we came to a lake of pure water, as clear as crystal. The lake is about forty by fifty feet, and by sounding we found fifteen feet to be the greatest depth. We entered the water, and swimming with one arm, carrying the candle with the other, we placed lighted candles all around the lake. We found the fresh water bath very refreshing after the vapor bath we had endured while exploring the many cells in the cave. The ceilings of the rooms are of a clear glassy looking rock, with which the interior is encrusted by the vapor arising from the rock. To see the boys swimming in every direction by candle light, 175 feet under ground, was a grand sight. I have heard of bats, but I never read or heard of anything to compare with what I there saw. We routed them, and the sound made by their wings was like the noise of a hurricane. In their flight they struck against several of us with great force. Some think the cave has been an ancient mine.

A. II. 6. IMPORTANT TEACHINGS OF OUR LORD.

One of the most important promises which the Lord Jesus made to the Nephites was concerning instructions which He gave to them after His resurrection, and which He also taught to the people in the land of His birth while He was in the flesh. The promise reads as follows:

Behold, ye have heard the things which I have taught before I ascended to my Father; therefore, whoso remembereth these sayings of mine, and doeth them, him will I raise up at the last day.

Now, everyone who desires to be raised up by the Lord at the last day will do well to study these sayings concerning which He makes this promise. They are found recorded in the 12th, 13th, and 14th chapters of the third book of Nephi. We use this reference, because while they are very similar to the sayings which are recorded in King James translation of the Bible, yet they are more perfect, and have come to us pure and un-

mixed with error, the Lord having inspired His servant, the Prophet Joseph, to translate them, and having accepted of the translation. Every child should study the doctrines contained in these chapters. They are all very simple, and, like all the words of the Savior, can be easily understood. If we can only carry them out practically, we shall draw near to the heavenly pattern, and it is for this purpose that they are taught to us.

The Nephites to whom He gave these sayings were at the time the survivors of the nation, the wicked part of the nation having been destroyed. They were therefore comparatively pure, and were in a fit condition to receive and carry out these heavenly teachings. The generation who heard these teachings passed away, we are informed, in righteousness. They were accepted of the Lord. No doubt they carried these teachings out in their lives, for the Lord expressly says:

Therefore, whoso heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them, I will liken him unto a wise man, who built his house upon a rock;

And the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell not; for it was founded upon a rock.

And every one that heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them not, shall be likened unto a foolish man, who built his house upon the sand;

And the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell, and great was the fall of it.

That generation of Nephites were in the position of the man who built his house upon the rock; for they were all saved, being a righteous people.

Some of the Latter-day Saints may think that these teachings are not suited to the conditions which surround us. They may think they require too much of us, and that if we complied with them we would find ourselves stripped of our property. But not so. It may be that we should be taken advantage of in some directions; yet on the whole we would not in the end be losers. The part that many people think unsuited to our present condition is found in the teachings contained in the following passages:

And behold, it is written, an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth.

But I say unto you, that ye shall not resist evil; but whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also.

And if any man will sue thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also.

And whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain. Give to him that asketh thee, and to him that would borrow of thee turn thou not away.

In these verses are contained some of the true essence of the Savior's Gospel. If we cannot attain to this all at once, we ought at least to seek to reach that higher life as fast as we can. These sayings should be kept constantly in view. When we are sued at law, we should not indulge in the same spirit. We should not revile if we are reviled. We should not render evil for evil. But we should constantly strive to render good for evil. If men wrong us, it is not right; it is not in accordance with the Gospel of Jesus, to turn round and seek to wrong them, in order to get even with them. If they hate us, we should not hate them. On the con-

trary, we should love our enemies. We should bless them that curse us, and pray for them who despitefully use us and persecute us. This is the true spirit of the Gospel of Jesus. What better is a man who professes to be a Latter-day Saint than the wicked if he loves his friends and hates his enemies; if he returns evil for evil, or wrong for wrong; reviling for reviling, cursing for cursing, blow for blow? The man that does this, no matter what his professions may be, is no better than the wicked; and until we all overcome the disposition that prompts men to take this evil course, we cannot claim the blessings that the Lord has promised; for those who do these things are in the condition of the foolish man who built his house upon the sand.

There are some persons not of our Church who have thought that the sayings of Jesus which are contained in the 8th chapter of Matthew, and the 13th chapter of III. Nephi are entirely impracticable, and would lead to the breaking up of society and to starvation, if they were strictly followed. In those chapters the Lord says:

And now it came to pass that when Jesus had spoken these words, He looked upon the twelve whom He had chosen, and said unto them, Remember the words which I have spoken. For behold, ye are they whom I have chosen to minister unto this people. Therefore I say unto you, take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on. Is not the life more than meat, and the body than raiment?

Behold the fowls of the air, for they sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into barns; yet your heavenly Father feedeth them. Are ye not much better than they?

Which of you by taking thought can add one cubit unto his stature? And why take ye thought for raiment? Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin;

And yet I say unto you, that even Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these.

Wherefore, if God so clothe the grass of the field, which to-day is, and to-morrow is cast into the oven, even so will He clothe you, if ye are not of little faith.

Therefore take no thought, saying, What shall we eat? or what shall we drink? or wherewithal shall we be clothed?

For your heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things. But seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you.

Take, therefore, no thought for the morrow, for the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself. Sufficient is the day unto the evil thereof.

But by reading the words of the Savior recorded in the first part of the 25th verse of this chapter, the distinction which the Savior drew will be perceived. These teachings were not intended for the multitude. We are told:

And now it came to pass that when Jesus had spoken these words, He looked upon the twelve whom He had chosen, and said unto them, Remember the words which I have spoken. For behold, ye are they whom I have chosen to minister unto this people.

This He followed by giving the above instructions which we have quoted, showing that they were directly intended for His ministering ser-

wants, and not for the multitude. It was they who were told that they must take no thought what they should eat, or what they should drink, or what they should wear. It was they also who were told to take no thought for the morrow. They were expected to go out and minister to the people in the spirit in which He instructed His Apostles at Jerusalem, when He told them to "provide neither gold, nor silver, nor brass in your purses, nor scrip for your journey, neither two coats, neither shoes, nor yet staves: for the workman is worthy of his meat."

The Lord, in giving instructions to His children, does not require impossibilities. His counsels are adapted to our condition. He knows that which is best for us; and it will be found that the teachings of the Savior embody the highest and truest philosophy, and that they are designed to bring the greatest blessings and the grandest results to those who carry them out. It may be that under some circumstances men may be taken advantage of. They may be imposed upon. But in the end, and taking life from beginning to end, it will be found that the greatest benefits will flow to those who strictly observe these sayings of the Lord.—*Juvenile Instructor.*

UTAH NEWS.

(Summarized from Territorial papers.)

Gold, silver and copper have been discovered in the hills nine miles north of Eden, Weber County.

A sale of seats in the Jewish synagogue at Salt Lake to worshippers, on October 2, realized \$19,000.

On October 1 the Utah sugar factory at Lehi began operations in the manufacture of merchantable sugar.

During the past month a great many cases of typhoid fever have developed in and around Salt Lake City.

A new city hospital is to be built in Ogden. The contract has already been let. The buildings will cost \$40,000.

On October 1 the thermometer at Salt Lake came down to the freezing point, and the valley was visited by a snowstorm.

A students' loan association has been organized in Provo, the object being to assist students who wish to attend the B. Y. Academy, but are financially unable to do so.

The new sugar factory at Lehi is the first in the country that has been constructed wholly of American material, and fitted throughout with American-made machinery.

The Cache Valley canal company and the Strong's Canyon water company have been organized, the former with a capital of \$1,000,000, and the latter with a capital of \$750,000.

Among the apples on exhibition at the fair in Utah this season, were some raised at Selma, by J. W. Phillips, that measured fifteen inches in circumference, and weighed over a pound each.

The big mining suit of Alex. Badlam against the Bullion-Beck mining company, which was instituted a few months ago, and in which the plaintiff made a claim for \$325,000, has been settled and dismissed without coming to a trial in the court.

At Hyrum City, on Sept. 23, during a thunderstorm, Miss Mollie McLean was in the act of closing a window, when she was struck by lightning, receiving a severe shock.

which fortunately was not fatal, though it caused her considerable suffering for a few days.

A heavy snowstorm visited Tooele on October 1, there being eight inches of snow on the level after the storm ceased. Such an occurrence is unprecedented in that part of the country, and has caused much damage by breaking down the heavily laden fruit trees.

On September 24 a Primary fair was held at Provo, at which there was exhibited a highly creditable collection of the handiwork of the children, besides a display of flowers, minerals, paintings, and ornamental work, by those who have charge of the Primary Associations in the city.

Hon. Wm. G. Collett died at his home near Salt Lake City, on September 30, of typhoid fever. He was thirty-one years of age, and a highly esteemed citizen. In 1880 he was a member of the Territorial Legislature. During his residence in Grantsville, he was Bishop of that place.

The retail salesclerks in Salt Lake are agitating for early closing of places of business—at 7 p.m.—and are holding public meetings in furtherance of their purpose. The general sentiment of the public is for shorter working hours than has been the rule heretofore in this particular class of business.

On June 12, 1890, a tourist named Frank E. Boyce was bathing at Garfield Beach, when he stepped on a broken glass bottle in the water, and cut his foot severely. He brought suit for damages against the Union Pacific Railway as owner of the bathing resort, and on September 29 last, secured a verdict of \$1500 in his behalf.

The Saltair Railway Company was incorporated at Salt Lake City on Sept. 26. The stockholders include Wilford Woodruff, George Q. Cannon, Joseph F. Smith, A. M. Cannon, Matthew White, and other well-known citizens. The new company will build a railway from Salt Lake City to Saltair, on the southern shore of the Great Salt Lake.

Joseph Watkins, whose farm is on the divide between Box Elder and Cache counties, has threshed this year 115 bushels of oats from one acre of land. His farm is nearly on the top of the mountain, and his crop has been raised without irrigation. Some of the farms there have yielded forty buhels of wheat to the acre, while the average is from twenty to twenty-six bushels.

Wm. J. Woodbury died at his home in the Seventh Ward, Salt Lake City, on September 30, aged thirty-four years. He was an exemplary young man, and has held several positions of importance and trust in connection with the Mutual Improvement Organization. The cause of his death was typhoid fever; at the time of his demise his wife was seriously ill with the same disease.

On the night of September 23, an unusually heavy rain storm visited the Ogden range of mountains and the south end of the Great Salt Lake. Garfield was in the centre of the storm, and a cloud burst in the hills near by, inundating the place, loosening some of the supports of the pavilion at the bathing resort, and carrying down a considerable quantity of earth and gravel. A tugboat at anchor near the pier was sunk. Trains were delayed by the storm, and some damage was done to farms in the vicinity.

For the past four years Judge U. G. Wenner, his wife and a hired man and girl, have been the sole human occupants of Fremont Island, in the Great Salt Lake, the entire island being owned by the judge. On September 25, while the hired man was absent on the mainland, Judge Wenner succumbed to an illness from which he has been suffering for some time. As the island is not in the way of regular communication, Mrs. Wenner had to prepare her husband's body for burial, and on the return of the hired man on September 27, the remains were consigned to a grave on the island, in accordance with the request of the deceased, all of the preparations and rites being performed by the hired man and the bereaved widow. The next day, word was received at Ogden of what had taken place.